

physician or other professional or technical source designated by the Administration or the State agency authorized to make determinations as to disability. If any such individual fails or refuses to present himself for any examination or test, such failure or refusal, unless the Administration determines that there is good cause therefor, may be a basis for determining that such individual is not totally disabled. Religious or personal scruples against medical examination or test shall not excuse an individual from presenting himself for a medical examination or test. Any claimant may request that such test be performed by a physician or other professional or technical source of his choice, the reasonable expense of which shall be borne by the Administration (see § 410.240(h)). However, granting such request does not preclude the Administration from requiring that additional or supplemental tests be conducted by a physician or other professional or technical source designated by the Administration.

§ 410.473 Evidence of continuation of disability.

An individual who has been determined to be totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis, upon reasonable notice, shall, if requested to do so (e.g., where there is an issue about the validity of the original adjudication of disability) present himself for and submit to examinations or tests as provided in § 410.472, and shall submit medical reports and other evidence necessary for the purposes of determining whether such individual continues to be under a disability.

§ 410.474 Place and manner of submitting evidence.

Evidence in support of a claim for benefits based on disability shall be filed in the manner and at the place or places prescribed in subpart B of this part, or where appropriate, at the office of a State agency authorized under agreement with the Commissioner to make determinations as to disability under title II of the Social Security Act, or with an employee of such State

agency authorized to accept such evidence at a place other than such office.

[37 FR 20641, Sept. 30, 1972, as amended at 62 FR 38453, July 18, 1997]

§ 410.475 Failure to submit evidence.

An individual shall not be determined to be totally disabled unless he furnishes such medical and other evidence thereof as is reasonably required to establish his claim. Religious or personal scruples against medical examinations, tests, or treatment shall not excuse an individual from submitting evidence of disability.

§ 410.476 Responsibility to give notice of event which may affect a change in disability status.

An individual who is determined to be totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis shall notify the Administration promptly if:

- (a) His respiratory or pulmonary condition improves; or
- (b) He engages in any gainful work or there is an increase in the amount of such work or his earnings therefrom.

§ 410.490 Interim adjudicatory rules for certain part B claims filed by a miner before July 1, 1973, or by a survivor where the miner died before January 1, 1974.

(a) *Basis for rules.* In enacting the Black Lung Act of 1972, the Congress noted that adjudication of the large backlog of claims generated by the earlier law could not await the establishment of facilities and development of medical tests not presently available to evaluate disability due to pneumoconiosis, and that such claims must be handled under present circumstances in the light of limited medical resources and techniques. Accordingly, the Congress stated its expectancy that the Commissioner would adopt such interim evidentiary rules and disability evaluation criteria as would permit prompt and vigorous processing of the large backlog of claims consistent with the language and intent of the 1972 amendments and that such rules and criteria would give full consideration to the combined employment handicap of disease and age and provide for the adjudication of claims on the basis of medical evidence other than physical